The Bombay Gazette

Nº. 10,939—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare viâ Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 460.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N.B.—The [illegible] will commence as soon as Quarantine is established at Brindisi.
Bombay, 8th [illegible] 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, [illegible] AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. 21st Dec.	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	
" 28th "	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell	
1884.					
L. 4th Jan.	Nerual	3536	600	H. Wyatt.	
" 11th "	Lombardy	2726	600	W. H. Mudie.	
L. 18th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.	
" 25th "	Gwalior	2133	500	M. de Horne.	
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.	
" 8th "	Surat	3149	550	C. H. Edwards.	
L. 15th "	Hydaspes	2864	500	G. Scrivener.	
" 22nd "	Venetia	2726	600	A. B. Daniell.	
L. 29th "	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Reeves.	
" 7th Mar.	Calday	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	
L. 14th "	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.	
" 21st "	Lombardy	2726	600	W. H. Mudie.	
L. 28th "	Ganges	41.6	750	W. B. Andrews.	
" 4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.	
L. 11th "	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.	
" 18th "	Surat	3142	550	C. H. Edwards.	
L. 25th "	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.	
" 2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.	
L. 9th "	Chance	41.1	750	W. D. Anderson.	
" 16th "	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	
L. 23rd "	Rohilla	3805	700	W. Barratt.	
" 27th "	Venetia	2726	600	A. B. Daniell.	

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
ASSAM	3041 500	S. F. Cole	28th	Dec.
				1884.
GANGES	4196 750	W. B. Andrews	11th	Jan.
CLYDE	4124 750	E. M. Edmond	25th	"
SUTLEJ	4194 750	A. H. Johnson	8th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 15, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versâ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS in ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ...£ 500	Including	I Class ...£ 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do.... 360	wines.
III do.... 160	With food.	III do.... 165	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883.
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884.
S. S. MANILA, on Friday..... 18th Feb.
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday..... 1st Mar.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 99
" " II do. do. " 70 do. " 83
From Naples, I do. do. " 145 do. " 99
" " II do. do. " 103 do. " 83

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Viâ Dieppe.....1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail	1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th	Dec.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500 500	28th	Jan.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	28th	Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500 550	29th	Mar.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500 550	29th	Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th	M.-y.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail	1884.
TITANIA (new)	G. Marussig	4,000 600	27th	Dec.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500 550	28th	Jan.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500 550	28th	Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th	Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov. 20, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	3rd January.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	12th "
S. S. WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	To follow.
S. S. MERTON HALL	4,100	500	"
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,709	400	"

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried viâ Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—s. s. CLAN GRANT 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 29th inst.

Passage money.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in quality and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to the Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steam-ship SUFFOLK has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain LIDBETTER will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA... "	" 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE.... "	" 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA..... "	" 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA..... "	" 1 14
COCOA NIBS..... "	" 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets...Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS
HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

Special cold weather shipments now arriving.

	Cash. Rs. A.
YORK HAMS .....per lb.	0 12½
STREAKY BACON..... "	0 13
ENTIRE SIDE do. ..... "	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE..... "	0 12
STILTON do. ... "	1 4
ROQUEFORT do. ... "	
GORGONZOLA do. ... "	
DUTCH do. ... "	0 10
GRUYERE CHEESE, in tins... "	1 1
PARMESAN, grated .....per bottle	1 0

TREACHER and CO., Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle.....Rs.	2-0	2-4
" double size ..... "	3-8	4-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT,
FROM ANNAS TWO AND UPWARDS.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1884.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING

FINEST SPECIMENS OF RARE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN EQUINE RACE TRAINED IN A MARVELLOUS WAY

which can well be appreciated by seeing.

Dogs trained to the highest perfection, and a troupe of monkies

RIDING ON HORSEBACK WITH COMPLETE UNIFORM.

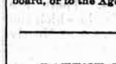
A BONELESS BODY TWISTING IN 101 WAYS.

A sight never before witnessed in Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved...Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Re. 1 0
First Class ..... " 2 | Front Ring..... 0 8
Back Seats ..... As. 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.



THE well-known fast steamship "CASCAPEDIA," now lying in the Prince's Dock, will sail for LIVERPOOL or GLASGOW shortly, and will engage a few first class passengers at Rs. 300 each, or will book through to London, has very good accommodation, &c., &c. For further particulars, please apply to the Captain on board, or to the Agents,

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PAD-LOCKS.
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS,
FANCY BONBON CRACKERS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
PRESERVED FRUITS,
COMFITS, JUJUBES AND GELATINES,
BISCUITS IN RICH VARIETIES,
ICES, HAM SANDWICHES,
BILLIARDS,
AT BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undersigned will, under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, exhibit a collection of English-made Educational Furniture and Apparatus in the hall of the old Elphinstone Institution early in February. As it is very desirable that country-made apparatus should also be exhibited, makers of all kinds of school desks, blackboards, maps, diagrams, slates, copy books, pencils and other educational appliances are invited to communicate with the undersigned at his head office, Poona. Space will be provided free of charge for all suitable exhibits.

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Educational Inspector, Central Division.

15th December, 1883.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Limited.

"Bombay, 17th November 1883.

"To the CHAIRMAN & DIRECTORS,
Colaba Land & Mill Company, Limited.

"GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with clause 57-53 of the Articles of Association of the Company we, the undersigned shareholders of the Company, request you will be good enough to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company at an early date to consider the following business:—

"To consider the propriety or otherwise of ordering out new Presses for the Scott Press.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,

ગ તલીપાર્ષ.	Merwanjee Rustomjee.
Vurjeevundass Madowdass.	Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee.
J. Gerson da Cunha.	Pestonjee Ardaseer Kaka.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.	Sorabjee Cowasjee Powala.
Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia.	Cursetjee Pallonjee Powala.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia.	Dorabjee Pallunjee."
Pro. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Nuggerwalla, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.	

IN accordance with the above requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY the 2nd January, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, in No. 1, Bruce Lane.

By order of the Board,
K. R. KAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 17th December, 1883.

MORENAS AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that they have just unpacked a CHOICE COLLECTION of GOODS received per s.s. BRINDISI, comprising:—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
TOYS.—Speaking Dolls and Mechanical Toys of great variety and prices.
ALBUMS.—A choice Collection for X'mas and New Year presentation.

CONFECTIONERY.

All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients.

Boiled Confectionery.	Chocolate and Cream.
Foudant Creams.	Cream Ices.
Gelatine Gum Goods.	Lozenges.
Liqueur Comfits.	Gum Goods.
Comfits.	Rocks.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
Very elegant and different in designs, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.
A RARE COLLECTION.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
In fancy boxes; also in boxes of 7 lbs. each.
TURKISH DELIGHT,
RASPBERRY NOYEAU,
COLLARD AND BOWSER'S GOODS.
Everton Toffee, Butter Scotch, Butterscint, Raspberry Toffee, Black Currant Toffee, Paraline Rock.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
Finest quality only, from the first Parisian Markers, TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS
of great variety and attraction from annas 8 to Rs. 5 each box.
CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS, FANCY BOXES.
In nests or filled with French confectionery, Chocolate and Cream, very suitable for presentation.
OILMAN STORES
FROM MOIR AND SONS AND CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.
From this season we have added this branch to our business and hope the public will give their support.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
Whisky, Brandy, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Gin, Old Tom, Liquers, Beer, Stout, &c., &c.

MORENAS & Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
15, Meadows-street.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11-30 a.m. at the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1884-85, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Karachi, Hyderabad	Kurbee dry under schedule No. 39.	Tenders to be received on 17th Jan., 1884.
Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Karachi, Hyderabad	Ghee, Rice, Salt, &c., under schedule No. 42.	17th Jan., 1884.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolalee, Satara, Poona and Poona Bar, Ahmedabad and Baroda, Deesa and Abu, Mhow for Indore, Asirgarh, Nasirabad for Taragarh, Belgaum and Kolhapur	Provisions, Grain, and Medicalcomforts under schedule No. 5.	21th Jan., 1884.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1883.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN MEDICINE.
WESTON'S WIZARD OIL.
MORE LOCAL TESTIMONY.

Wahgunyah, Victoria, 4th July, 1868.

Mr. FRANK WESTON,—

My Dear Sir,—For the last eight weeks I have suffered fearfully from inflammatory rheumatism. I used every remedy that was recommended, but found no relief. I then tried your Wizard Oil, and paid every attention to hot water fomentations, and other directions, and the effects were almost magical; for, after using ten bottles of your oil, I was entirely cured. I sometimes took double the dose internally that you prescribe, and always felt a warm glow all through the system, as if the blood had redoubled its circulating powers. Your Sugar-coated Magic Pills we have used with great benefit for some time, and I consider them, in conjunction with your Wizard Oil, a great boon to the Australian public, and I can assure you I will never be without these valuable medicines in my household. You are at liberty to publish these facts.—Respectfully yours,

J. KILBORNE,
Post and Telegraph Master, Wahgunyah.

AN OFFICER SINGS HIS PRAISE.

Castlemaine, Victoria, 19th November, 1867.

Mr. FRANK WESTON,

Sir,—As the Wizard Oil is now universally known, I willingly subscribe my testimony to its great curative powers. A member of my family last summer was suffering from a bad knee; the pain was intense, and after repeated trials with numerous remedies, and finding all advice unavailing, I tried your valuable medicine, and in one week no trace of contraction, inflammation, or pain appeared. THE CURE HAS BEEN A COMPLETE SUCCESS. Since that time a number of my friends have proved its merit beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Wizard Oil shall hereafter be one of our household companions.—I remain yours, etc.,

JOHN CROWLEY, Sergeant of Police.

WESTON'S WIZARD OIL and MAGIC PILLS.
WESTON'S WIZARD OIL and MAGIC PILLS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS ...	...from 4 0	50 0
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	...from 6 0 to	45 0
BINOCULAR GLASSES	...from 20 0 to	50 0
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up ...	...from 3 8 to	22 8
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS ...	...from 4 0 to	1 8
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA ...	...per packet from 0 12 to	8 0
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES...	...from 15 0 to	22 8
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES ...	...from 0 10 to	1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES ...	...from 10 0 to	300 4
HAMMOCKS	...from 11 0 to	16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, Oak, solid leather or japanned tin	...from 6 0 to	100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS ...	...per tin, each 7 as., per doz.	5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	...from 22 8 to	50 0
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	...from 0 5 to	3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted ...	...	
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	...from 3 8 to	5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS...	...from 2 8 to	12 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather...	...from 13 8 to	100 0
RAILWAY KEYS	...from 0 12 to	1 8
RAILWAY RUGS	...from 12 0 to	24 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	...from 2 4 to	9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS	...each 5 0	
SYPHON TAPS, German silver or electro-plated ...	...from 4 0 to	6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	...from 0 12 to	6 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	...from 22 8 to	35 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

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S. ROSE & CO.'s Instruments: these only bear our own name, but can be recommended as of thorough good manufacture, and constructed upon the newest and approved models, and will favourably bear comparison with instruments of the best Manufacturers. The prices are considerably lower than the first-quality instruments.

Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

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SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL BANDS.

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MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FOR BAND, AND CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES &c.

Violins, complete	Rs. 30 to Rs. 150	Accordeons	Rs. 4 to Rs. 30
Guitars	" 25 to " 150	Flutinas	" 2 to " 40
Banjos	" 10 to " 75	Ballad Horns	" " 145
Flutes	" 60 to " 100	Flageolets	" 3 to " 25
Musical Boxes	" 5 to " 500	Post Horns	" 6 to " 25
Tambourines	" 3 to " 12	Castanets and Bones	" 2 to " 6
Concertinas	" 5 to " 25	Violin Bows	" 3 to " 20
Do. (German, Anglo-German)	" 25 to " 48	Triangles	" 5 to " 15
Fifes, with G. S. Keys	" 16 to " 30	Violincello, Violin, Guitar, and Banjo Strings, and all Fittings for Musical Instruments, always kept in stock.	

Special List of Christy Minstrel Songs, consisting of opening Choruses, Walk-rounds, Comic Songs and Sentimental Songs with Choruses, supplied on application.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

WITH 48 KEYS, FULL COMPASS, G. TO C 3 OCTAVE AND 3 NOTES.

Mahogany Concertinas in Black Box	Rs. 65
Rosewood Instrument, in Mahogany Box	" 95
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument	" 120

New and Improved Harmoniflutes.

Compass 3 Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 60.	Compass 4 Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 140.
Compass 3½ Octaves.	In Case, ... Rs. 100.	Pedal Stands for the above, Rs. 20 each extra.	
Miniflutes Compass 2 Octaves. ... ... Rs. 50.			

N.B.—New Illustrated Catalogue free by Post.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, Esplanade-road, Fort, Bombay.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. | JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. | 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices [illegible] for honourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view:—

Cheap and Best Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
Wedding and Keeper Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Necklets.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi Suits and Full Sets.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Plateware, [illegible] Boxes, &c. &c.

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

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COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

According to the London financial telegrams of Saturday's date, 4½ per cent. French Rentes have advanced to 107½, and three per cent. Consols to 100⅝. No change in other Stock Exchange Securities.

In the General Produce markets wheat is dull; Club No. 1 to arrive *via* Canal has fallen to 38s. per quarter; Club No. 2 to 35s. 6d. Other produce unaltered.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th instant, shows the following alterations :—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	37,08,773	2,68,440	...
Do. do. Branches	17,48,404	...	1,89,776
Other Deposits	194,19,753	...	17,17,623
Cash Credits undrawn	6,27,644	...	65,949
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	44,96,457	...	6,01,194
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,13,425	34,222	...
Loans	58,67,594	...	2,88,199
Bills Discounted	145,93,265	...	5,50,979
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,01,161	2,19,706	...
Cash & Currency Notes	10,350,087	...	16,69,436

The increase of about 2½ lakhs in the loans and bills discounted points to some improvement in the demand for accommodation. At the same time, there have been withdrawals of private deposits to the extent of nearly 17½ lakhs, and the Bank's balance has fallen to 102½ lakhs, a decrease of 16½ lakhs, when compared with that of the previous week.

Exchange has been very quiet all round to-day, and rates are substantially unaltered. Bank telegraphs only having been sold at 1-7½d. Owing to the great scarcity of mercantile paper, ready three months' documents have been negotiable at 1s. 7 35-32d., but still that remains the quotable credit rate, as 1s. 7¾d. is only partially so. Business seems as dead in imports as in exports, and thus the stagnation has less effect on sterling exchange. From Calcutta rates are quoted firm, and fully as high as before. Telegraphic transfer there 1s. 7 17-32d., six months' credits 1s. 8d., and Documents 1s. 8 1-16d. Bar Silver in London is said to be scarce, and private advices quote it at 50 13-16d. to 50 7-8d. per oz. :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 3'08

Government Paper quiet 4 per cents., Rs. 98½ to Rs. 98 9-16; 4½ per cents., Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102.

Shares.—Bank of Bombays have recovered to Rs. 750. Some Port Cannings have found buyers at Rs. 387½. Very little doing in Press stocks. Mill shares are quiet but steady at a slight improvement in some cases. Bombay and Burmah Trading are in some demand at Rs. 5,450 for the original and Rs. 1,100 for the new issue.

Cotton.—There is a dull feeling in the market, and exporters are loth to operate in the face of discouraging advices from home. We have not heard of any important transactions, and prices generally show a decline of Re. 1 per candy. We quote :—

	Per candy.
Comrawuttee	F.G. Rs. 172
Do.	Good .. 167
Do.	F.G.F. .. 159
Dholleras	F.G. .. 171
Do.	Good .. 166
Do.	F.G.F. .. 157
Western	F.G. .. 158
Do.	F.G.F. .. 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. .. 162
Compta.	140
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good .. 208-209 March.
Do. Comrawuttee	Good .. 177-180 Mar.
Do. Dholleras	Good .. 176 April.
Do. Bengal	Good .. 149
Do. do	F.G. .. 153

Linseed is easier. In spot parcels business is now being done at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. Some purchases in new seed for April-May delivery are reported at Rs. 5-8

Rapeseed inactive. Prices unchanged. Gujerat, Rs. 7-14; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; Brown, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

Wheat.—With a further fall in the home markets, business is almost at a standstill. Prices are a shade lower. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 24; Luskari, Rs. 22; Catha, Rs. 19½ to Rs. 20.

Freights are firmer. Liverpool *via* Canal 22s. 6d. by the Wistow Hall, due here on the 19th instant; and 22s. 6d. is named for Wheat and 23s. 9d. for Cotton. London 20s. for the former, and 22s. 6d. for the latter. Havre, 23s. 9d. and 27s. 6d. to 30s. respectfully. For Gibraltar 25s. is asked for Wheat.

Piece-goods are quiet in sympathy with the tone of Manchester, and in order to reduce their holdings, dealers have had to force sales in some instances.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	161
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	340
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	85

LAND COMPANIES

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 35	800
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 14	387½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	620	218-3 0	5 p.ct	360
Do. New 620 shares	..	620	130 14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	620	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	620	1-13-1	do.	87
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	6100	1,000	do.	6150
Do. New Shares	21	215	5-5-0	do.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	12,850	Rs. 125	1,150
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	423
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	385
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	597½
Broach Cotton Gin. Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	54
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,295
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,350
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	203
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	2,725x
French Press Co	330	500	all	75 p.c.	625
Kolkar's Press Co	450	90	..	65	840
Manekjee Mills Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 15	335
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	495
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	220
Prince of W. Press	500	..	400	..	646
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	90	..	65	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	900	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500		615
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 75	140
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18p.c.	525
AllianceCotton & silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	940
Bhawanipur Mills	30,000	100	100		40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,080
Budnotra M'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	400
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	720
Dooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	810
E. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	1,040
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,125	500	all	Rs. 25	875
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	955
Giani Hathi S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	1,040
Gokuldas Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	770
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,035
Hirabaug Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,235
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	570
Jam Jet Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	930
Kaiser Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	935
Maneckjee Mackanzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,080
Mould S., Spinning Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	135
New United	130	1,000	1,000	..	2,200
Nowrojee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,420
Ogale Spinning Co.	5,000	25	25	Rs. 3	250
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,540
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
New Great Eastern	1,163	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,125
Oriental	625	625	Rs. 20	715
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	12,500	400	400	Rs. 14	325
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	275
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	275
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,540
Shamperre Mills	934	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,525
Soodchela	175	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	955
Southern India	600	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	830
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910

MISCELLANEOUS

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	60	..	100
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	25	..	22
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	510
Bombay Steam Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1138	100	100	Rs. 8	109 / 101
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	370	5,450
Do. New Shares		500	300	..	1,100
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	200	3500
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	105
Cawasjee Davar & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	114
Cooper Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	50		72
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ltd.	1,400	100	100	..	75
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. a.	245
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	343
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	339
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	15,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	33
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Ripon Gold Mg Co Ld.	80,000 A	10	10	..	23
	10,000 B	100	100	..	32
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	115
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1	13
Thacker & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 150	1,270
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	14	176

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 15th December as compared with the statement of 8th December :—

Liabilities.	Dec. 8. Rs.	Dec. 15. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,40,333	37,08,773
Do. do. at Branches	19,48,370	17,48,404
Other Deposits	2,11,36,776	1,94,19,753
Post Bills	10,657	10,320
Cash Credits undrawn	6,93,593	6,27,644
	3,97,54,729	3,79,49,964
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,57,651	44,96,457
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,79,203	14,13,425
Loans on Security of do.	61,55,793	58,67,594
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,733	3,066
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,39,52,356	1,45,93,265
Stamps	3,182	3,157
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,53,753	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,45,000	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,84,455	11,01,161
Cash and Currency Notes	1,19,05,576	1,02,50,087
	3,97,54,729	3,79,49,964

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th December, as compared with that for the 4th December :—

Liabilities.	4th Dec. Rs.	A. P.	Dec. 11th. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,266	4 4	35,10,156	4 4
Treasury Balance	1,91,26,266	9 6	2,08,51,713	3 8
Other Deposits	2,62,93,669	9 1	2,28,35,132	5 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,64,940	7 1	2,47,573	1 1
Sundries	15,89,676	9 3	16,14,835	6 2
	Rs... 6,88,84,818	14 3	6,90,57,517	4 5
Assets.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	48,93,887	0 0	50,17,611	5 0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,42,50	0 0	57,41,175	0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,24,19,783	10 9	1,07,07,962	14 5
Credits on do.	64,09,071	2 4	66,14,980	4 2
Bills Discounted	1,81,16,831	8 8	1,88,81,124	1 6
Balances with other Banks	4,40,539	3 8	3,21,114	3 7
Bullion	24,84	9 0	82,117	3 0
Dead Stock	12,03,349	6 1	12,01,552	5 1
Stamps	7,653	5 0	7,537	3 0
Sundries	5,50,020	9 11	5,49,972	8 3
Cash at Head Office	24,14,941	8 8	24,14,143	5 7
Do. at Branches	1,14,81,176	0 3	1,10,43,256	14 10
Rs...	6,88,84,188	14 3	6,90,57,517	4 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Lord Tredegor, 261 tons, Captain W. H. Clark, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia, 1,455 tons, Captain D. C. Campbell, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain T. G. Gillett, which arrived in habour on the 16th instant from Calcutta, &c., brought a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. R. A. Birdwood, Mr. S. A. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Tagon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Janjooby, Staff Serjt. and Mrs. Wood and child, two Misses Wood, Master Wood, Mr. G. H. Bayley, and 35 deck.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. Millar, which arrived in harbour on 16th instant from Glasgow via Liverpool, &c., brought the following cargo :—28 packages earthenware, 96 packages piecegoods, 375 kegs red lead, 61 packages colors and paints, 20 packages papers, 10 cases umbrellas, 10 bales twist, 25 packages beer, 154 barrels rosin, 51 packages bleaching powder, 3,462 packs cases wood, 105 casks whisky, 150 drums oil, 200 cases sulphur, 35 tons, iron, 30,000 nos. bricks, and many cases merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Nov. 24.
	Pachumba (s)	Brown	Kurrachee, Dec. 14.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Australia, Campbell, to Marseilles.
Barque Lord Tredegar, Clark, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Brig D. Lutchmy, to Tuticorin, &c.
Brig Ary Passad, to Diu.
Steamer Geelong to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. Nausheera (s) .. Livingstone. London, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamers Tyron, Medina, Shahzada, Pembroke Castle, City of Agra and Clan Forbes. Ships Saint Monan and East Lothian.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
14 Australia (s) ..... Calcutta.
15 Golconda (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 17.

From Glasgow.

Britannia s—25 cases copper sheets, Mungunlall Manchund.

From London.

Clan Grant s—120 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 65 cases matches, Jamasjee and Co; 25 cases matches, Tyebally Abdoolally.

Hydaspes s—28 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases currents, Adjybhoy Tyebkhan; 2 cases cheese and 25 cases oilmanstores, Goolamaly Jeewanjee and Co.

Brindisi s—3 cases cheese and 37 cases provisions, Hajee Khaja Meah and Co; 6 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, B. Philips and Co; 4 cases confectionery, Manockjee Cowasjee, Tadiwalla; 1 case antiinedye, Rehimtoola Noordin; 2 0 boxes candles, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 125 boxes candles, Goolamjy Jeewanjee and Co; 224 kegs red and green paints, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein; 30 packages bacon, hams and cheese, Treacher and Co; 3 cases books, Cooper and Co; 3 cases quinine, Owen and Okell; 20 cases glassware, Dada Dewraj; 20 packages glassware, Khimjee Tharoo; 1,025 boxes brandy, Framjee Cowasjee Banajee and Sons; 255 cases still. hock, burgundy, &c., Treacher and Co; 127 boxes brandy, B. and A. Hormusjee; 50 boxes brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co; 35 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

From Marseilles.

Candernagor s—7 cases saffron and 2 cases provisions, S. Narayen and Co.

From Clyde.

Britannia s—30 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Brindisi s—5 cases paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 12 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee.

Othello s—19 cases eau de cologne, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 16.

Raymond, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Melbourne.

December 17.

Knowles, Lieut.-Col. 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Lucknow.
Thomas, Major, Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—December 16.

Raymond, Vety. Surgn., on leave, to Mhow.
Waller, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., from leave, to Sangli.

December 17.

Freeman, Lieut.-Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Morar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 18.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

It is notified for information that the 15th February next is fixed as the last day on which the Bayley Company Shield Competition can take place. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies and Captains of teams, is invited to the conditions of the competition.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association, it was definitely fixed to have the Annual Rifle Meeting on the following days, viz :—26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th January, 1884. The programme, prospectus, and rules will be published as soon as possible. Tickets will be ready by the 20th inst., when they will be issued at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. All intending competitors should obtain their tickets before the 25th inst. It was further ruled that all tickets must be issued at Head-quarters and paid for according to the following scale, which includes ammunition, sighting shots, and entrance fees. For a match of 21 shots—Rs. 2. For a match of 14 shots—Re. 1-10-0. Members should pay their Association subscription of Rs. 3 at the same time.

The entrance fee for matches 1 and 5 is Rs 3 each.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders. At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6-30 a.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m., at Girgaum every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and at the E. G. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend at the above places for squad and company drill, so as to make a creditable appearance on Saturday's parade.

Refreshment will be supplied on the range during the meeting on payment to Davjee Rutton, messman.

The sub-committee of the Fancy Dress Ball will meet at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's on Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

Sections 31 to 35 Part III of the Field Exercise will be practiced an Saturday next.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 10.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

9th N. I.—Lieut. H. T. Brown, Royal Warwickshire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

Capt. G. E. Lloyd, 1st Battn. Louth Yorkshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn. of his regiment, to which he has been removed.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army :—

Capts. H. O. Woodhouse, H. C. Lamb, A. de V. Alexander B. engal S. C.; L. A. T. McCudden, M. T. Lyde, J. Grant, E. C. Kellie, Bombay S. C.; H. N. Webe, Bengal S. C.

Lieut. C. G. Harris, Royal Irish Rifles, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bombay S. C., is attached to the 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers, pending orders from H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. as to his disposal.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the ombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision....Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their Improved Pebble Spectacles, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHRIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by A TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
Esplanade-road, opposite University Clock Tower
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	...	24	per month or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	...	36	,, or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	6	,, or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMEATON—December 17, at Mazagon, the wife of James Smeaton, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONINGHAM—November 29, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Coningham, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., of a daughter.

SCOTT—December 6, at Kotagherry, the wife of Chas. S. Scott, late H. M.'s Indian Marine, of a daughter, prematurely, who only survived a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIS—ELLIOT—December 5, at Rangoon, H. E. George Harris, Executive Engineer, to Caroline, daughter of the late William Elliot, M. D., on the Madras Establishment, and niece of Capt. H. R. Elliot, Commandant, 11th Regt, N. I.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN—December 14, at Royapooram, Madras, Mr. J. G. Coleman, aged 50.

PEREIRA—December 14, at Madras, Mr. V. V. Pereira, late Clerk of Messrs Binny and Co.'s, aged 65 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1883.

Our doubts as to the value of the rumour that Hicks Pasha and his army had escaped the destruction said to have overtaken them prove to have been unhappily but too well justified. An eye-witness confirms the statement that General Hicks and his unfortunate force were destroyed. We hear nothing as yet as to the whereabouts of Mr. O'Donovan, whose escape formed a part of the first accounts of the destruction of the army. If that prince of special correspondents has really escaped, we shall soon hear authentic accounts of the great catastrophe. If he and all the other Europeans have perished, we shall have to wait possibly for years before the details are made known to the world.

The communiqué—in the largest type—of more than a column, which the *Times* publishes, appears to give great satisfaction to the Defence Association, which makes it the subject of another telegram. It is interesting to hear that the "Ordinary as well as the Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council are bound to vote according to conscience, and not bound to vote with the Viceroy, neither resignation nor any other penalty attaching to such a procedure." But supposing the *Times* had printed a communiqué in the largest type, or the largest type but one, stating that Ordinary and Additional Members of Council are bound to vote according to conscience, and are not bound to vote according to the dictation of the Defence Association, would the matter have been deemed worth the cost of a telegram from Europe to Asia? Probably not. The members of the Viceroy's Council are certainly bound to vote according to conscience. If their conscience tells them that they ought to oppose a particular measure, they can either vote against it or resign, or vote for it, as their conscience suggests. The simplicity with which the London *Times* assumes that if the members of Council vote with the Viceroy they will vote against their consciences, while if they resolve to submit to the dictation of the Defence Association they will behave as becomes men of honour and high principle, is worthy of acknowledgment. We did not think the Thunderer was quite so naive as to imagine that right and wrong simply mean that you give your vote on this side, or on that, on a particular Bill. Everybody knows that General Wilson will vote against the Bill. What Baboo would be so silly as to assume that in doing so he will vote against his conscience? He will vote in the way that he thinks right and proper, and there is nothing more to be said upon the point. In what respect is General Wilson different from the other members of Council in regard to the exercise of the right of private judgment in this particular vote? Some of the Additional Members of Council will certainly vote against the Bill, and some as certainly will vote for it. Why should the one set of men be told they are voting against their conscience, while the others vote in accordance with the suggestions of that delicate monitor? The greater number of the Ordinary Members of Council will vote for the Bill in its modified form, and they will do so because their conscience concurs with their judgment that it is the right thing to do. They agree with Mr. Grant Duff in thinking that it would be a calamitous political blunder to withdraw the Bill in accordance with the doctrine preached in Calcutta and echoed by certain cliques in London, anxious at any sacrifice to embarrass Lord Ripon here and the Ministry at home. All the local Governments except three are of the opinion expressed so tersely by Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Rivers Thompson, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is not of that opinion; but his predecessor, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Ashley Eden, suggested the Bill, and still believes that in its modified form it is a necessary measure. All his colleagues in the India Office hold the same opinion. Clearly the members of the Viceroy's Council are not singular in their view that the Bill, as modified, must be passed. Holding that opinion, if they were to vote the other way, they would find themselves in open conflict with their consciences. The devout mind of the author of the communiqué to which the *Times* gives its largest type would be inexpressibly shocked at such a spectacle. Ordinary politicians would not give, perhaps, much consideration to the fact that possibly for the first time in history men had voted against their consciences. They would content themselves with reckoning up the probable results of the mistake made, if mistake it were. The Governor of Madras says that it would be the biggest made in the domestic history of British India. He may of course be mistaken, but it is worthy of note that the heads of the great majority of the local Governments hold the same view. What if they turned out to be right? In view of the portentous consequences, posterity would not give a second thought to the fact that the men who were answerable for the blunder had voted against their consciences. The fact that they had made a mess of the Imperial interests confided to their statesmanship should be quite sufficient to ensure them the condemnation of history. If in their judgment the view of the local Governments, or of the majority of them, concurred in by the majority of the High Courts of India, and by the unanimous Indian Council, as well as by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, be the sound and prudent view, why should they not be credited with voting according to their consciences when they give effect to their own opinions rather than to those of the Defence Association and the London *Times*? In truth, the agitation now carried on is unreal, and can only lead to further exasperation and ultimate disappointment. The *Englishman* itself admits that a compromise of some kind must be accepted, though it maintains with puerile petulance that it should not be accepted until the last moment. Seeing that the Bill has been made—not by its authors, but its opponents—a political necessity, it would be the part of responsible politicians to look facts in the face, and accept in the same spirit of conciliation in which it was tendered the ample concessions which have been proferred. A great deal is being risked by keeping the present controversy open; and the sooner it is closed the better for all parties. There are indications that in Calcutta itself there is a growing sense of the imprudence of prolonging the fight on its present lines; Bombay, Madras, and the North-West Provinces have given unmistakeable voice to their desire that the agitators should be muzzled as speedily as possible.

The system of village education in the Bombay Presidency is different from that of the rest of India, and the Education Commission devotes particular consideration to some of its distinguishing features. Within the province of Bombay are embraced nearly two hundred thousand square miles, having a population of twenty-three millions of people. That means an average of one hundred and fifteen persons to each square mile. Stating in advance, what we shall afterwards see to be the case, that the system of schools is nearly altogether a State one, it is worth while noticing what lies outside it before we come to a consideration of what it is itself. There are forty-eight Hindu high religious and Sanskrit schools; there are six Mahomedan schools for the Borah classes, converts from Hinduism to the faith of Islam; there are four Parsee high religious schools to keep alive the tenets of Zoroaster; and besides, there are the elementary indigenous schools not incorporated, numbering 4,012, and filled with a daily attendance of 78,755 pupils. Now we may turn to the State-directed, State-supervised, or State-aided system of cess schools. Of these the exact number is not given in the Report, but we are told that 332,688 pupils attended the departmental schools of the Presidency, and that 130,000 of these are the children of the provincial ryotwari. This is an interesting fact, for it is generally supposed that these schools do not reach the agricultural classes. Thus we have, relying on the figures for 1881-82 and excluding the high religious instruction, 411,400 pupils, odd, going the daily educational round in between nine and ten thousand schools within the Presidency.

In its very cradle, about forty years ago, the educational system of Bombay was nearly stifled by the hydra-headed "downward filtration" theory, which wore then the specious appearance of soundness, but which argument after argument has since proved to be untrustworthy. Sir Erskine Perry, who presided till 1852 over the Board of Education, held it mainly because he thought enough money could not be procured to educate the masses with State funds; what money could be got should be concentrated on the higher education of a few. Sir Erskine Perry then retired; and in 1855, three years after, the State Department was created, and Bombay determined to aid the elementary vern

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANNIHILATION OF GENERAL HICKS' ARMY.

CAIRO, DEC. 16.

An eye-witness of the recent battle between General Hicks' army and the followers of the Mahdi—who succeeded afterwards in making his escape from El Obeid—fully confirms the report of the annihilation of the former.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS NEAR SONTAY.

PARIS, DEC. 16.

A reinforcement of three thousand men leaves for Tongking next week. Another three thousand will leave in the middle of January, and more will be despatched if necessary.

No attack is expected to be made on Bacninh until the arrival of the French reinforcements.

The French Government has arranged, in case of necessity, to give the consular officials in China to embark on boardFrench war vessels.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

News has been received that six thousand French troops have landed near Sontay unopposed, and that an attack was expected to be made on that place on the 12th of this month.

The strength of the enemy's force was estimated at twenty thousand men.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

GENOA, DEC. 16.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived here to-day, and received a most enthusiastic reception.

EXECUTION OF O'DONNELL.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, was hanged this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Titanis, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 16.

The same company's s.s. Maduza, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left Suez at 11 a. m. to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4 „ Ditto	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102⅜
4 „ French Rentes	107f.
Bar Silver	51 13-16
Oriental Bank shares	£21
Chartered „	£22
„ Mercantile „	£16-10
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£35-10
Arrival.—Colombo.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 16.	
10 p.m	67·2
MONDAY, Dec. 17.	
6 a.m.	64·7
10 a.m.	71·7
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	77·8

At the special meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, for the further consideration of the Municipal budget, Dr. Blanc brought forward a motion to the effect that two Assistant Health Officers, instead of one, should be appointed at a monthly salary of Rs. 400 each, rising to Rs. 600, and that one of these officers should be a medical man. After discussion, the proposition was carried by five votes to two. When the Council proceeded with the consideration of expenditure on public gardens, Dr. Blanc observed that they had not a single garden worthy of the first city in India. It was ultimately resolved to appoint a committee of the Town Council, under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner, to examine and report on the best mode of improving the Victoria and other public gardens.

ENCOURAGED by the success of his "Rough List of Indian Art-ware," Mr. T. N. Mookerjee has just brought out a "Handbook of Indian Products," which, though given in compact form, so as to be useful to visitors at the Exhibition, information about the manufactures and raw materials of India. The book is arranged on very much the same principles, as Mr. Watt's catalogue of the economic products of India, which we noticed a few days ago; but, in addition to raw materials, it also treats of the art-manufactures of India, arranged according to provinces. Thus at a glance we are able to find out what kind of art-manufacture is peculiar to each province, what are its chief beauties, and what is about the usual price of each article, together with any other circumstance that might be worth knowing. The cotton fabrics of Ahmedabad, Yeola, Ahmednuggur, and other places in the Bombay Presidency receive their due share of attention. The silk fabrics and khohs of Surat and Ahmedabad are not forgotten, nor the embroidery of Sind, Hyderabad. The carved blackwood furniture and inlaid boxes, as well as the art-pottery of Bombay, are specially mentioned. The raw products are treated under the seven following heads. I.—minerals; II.—animal products; III.—food-substances; IV—medicinal products; V.—dying materials; VI.—fibres; VII.—oily substances. The Handbook meets a want likely to have been felt by visitors at the Exhibition and will be of use to the general traveller.

THE Roorkee College results have reached the Lucknow paper. "The Martinière sent in four for the First Department; all have passed—being the best result for the last five years. Two natives have passed, and the four guaranteed appointments in the D. P. W. are sure to fall to them, as those of them who can get half marks are to take precedence of all Europeans, whatever the position of these last may be."

THE following paragraph appears in the editorial columns of the *Statesman*:—

We are pleased to hear that the Calcutta Missionary Conference have shown their sense of the miscarriage of justice in the Pigot-Hastie case, by inviting Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee to resume his membership of their body, from which he had withdrawn pending the inquiry by the Presbytery of the district, into the charges made against him by Mr. Hastie. We are not surprised, moreover, to learn that the Rev. Dr. Murray-Mitchell has addressed a letter of sympathy to Miss Pigot, expressing his continued confidence in, and respect for, her. The truth is, Miss Pigot has been outraged by the so-called "trial of her suit before Mr. Justice Norris."

THE Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, of the Scotch Mission, now serving at a hill station, has, the *Indian Daily News* hears, been appointed Officiating Principal of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta until an officer is sent out to India by the Assembly at home.

IN the Punjab Police Report for 1882, the Inspector-General declares that the men who take service now are not of so good a stamp as those who entered the force twenty years ago, and says that the reason of this deterioration is not that men of good physique do not exist, but that the low pay of six rupees per mensem, from which deductions for clothing have to be made, is not a sufficient inducement to enlistment. "I consider," he remarks, "that it is but reasonable that the pay of a constable should be fixed somewhat in accordance with the rates prevailing in the labour market. The statistics of the Public Works Department will show to what an extent the wages for unskilled labour have risen in the last few years; but the pay of police constables has not altered since the force was organised in 1861." It appears that the total strength of the Punjab Police Force in 1882 was 580 officers and 19,827 men. The proportion of police to the population was one to 1,463 in the country, and one to 456 in the towns. The Municipal Police consisted of 5,167 officers and men; the railway police of 809; and the regular police of 14,415. There were 556 dismissals and 976 resignations.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Latham, disposed last week of a reference made by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, in the case of Merwanjee Nowrojee against Ashabai, widow. The reference was on an important point, affecting the invariable practice of the Small Cause Court, since its institution more than thirty years ago, to allow suits to be brought in the court by way of decree. The suit now in question was instituted after the 1st July, 1882, on which day came into force the Presidency Small Cause Court Act XV. of 1882. Section 94 of that Act provides that no suit shall lie on any decree of the court. Mr. Hart held that the section would operate only to prevent the institution of a suit on a decree passed after 1st July, 1882, and that the suit was consequently not barred, the decree on which it was based having been passed before the 1st July, 1882. The defendant's attorney, however, contended that no suit ever had lain in the court on a judgment of the court; and this was accordingly the only point for his honour's determination in the present case. His honour could find no reported case exactly in point, but the invariable practice of the court, since its constitution more than thirty years ago had been to allow such suits as the present to be instituted. The precise point now in question had never been determined, namely, whether before the 1st July into operation of Act XV. of 1882 an action lay on its own decree in the Presidency Small Cause Court. Being of opinion that the burden of showing that this inevitable result of legislation had been taken away by necessary implication under the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, lay on the defendant, who alleged it, his honour entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the claim and certified his professional case, Rs. 34. At the request of the defendant's attorney, however, that verdict was entered subject to the opinion of the High Court on the question whether, before the 1st July 1882, a judgment creditor had the right to sue in the court on its own judgment. If that question, Mr. Hart remarked, be answered in the affirmative, the verdict given by him must stand; but if in the negative, it must be reversed and the action dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with costs of the defendant's attorney.

Mr. Justice Latham, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that the Madras Small Cause Court Act more closely followed the English County Courts Act than the Civil Bill Act. The Irish decisions were really based on the ground that they disapproved of English cases. There was a conflict of opinion between the English and Irish courts. Their lordships thought the greater respect should be given to the English courts. Indian Law Reports, 5 Calcutta, over-ruled the case cited in Thompson's Limitation Act in effect. The practice of this court had been to admit suits on Small Cause Court decrees. The case reported in 6 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 7, showed that Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, doubted the validity of the practice. Mr. Justice Green stated that cases there were not to be of sound principle on which that practice was based. Their lordships agreed with the Chief Justice's opinion in 6 Bombay High Court reports. The question put by Mr. Hart was therefore answered in the negative. The defendant was to have his costs of reference and of this court.

DECEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

421-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj, Mulraj Khatau and others—Advocate-General Tobin and R. Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittoba and others *vs.* Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(After Chambers.)
For Judgment.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Sir Mowjee Sodhhaya Sondhe *vs.* Morarji Topun and the suitors engaged in them.
580-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowji Naik *vs.* C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.—Motion.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For Judgment.

501-81—Jefferson, B. and Co.—Bhoja Vussonjee Khimjee *vs.* Luxmon Kairo—Balkrishna and B.
147-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—Manockji Cursetji Shroff *vs.* Sorabji Framji Shroff and another—Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

200-83—Chalk and W.—Sir Albert David Sassoon and others *vs.* Soorjee Dadjee.
322-83—Smith and F.—F. Y. Smith and another *vs.* A. de Souza—Payne and G.
347-83—Craigie, L. and O.—Dhurumdass Asanund and another *vs.* Bhat Kully Kally Shaik Ahmed and another—Payne and G.
402-83—Thakurdass and D.—Bhunsali Jugjewan Chatoorbhoy *vs.* Bhansali Mohanjee Oodhowjee.
411-83—Ardeshir and H.—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir *vs.* Dorabjee Pestonjee Mewawala and another.
420-83—Muljee, B. B.—Keserbai *vs.* Mrs. M. A. Baird and another—Inverarity.
423-83—Pestonjee K.—Goculdass Madhowjee *vs.* Choonilal Manecklal and another—Tyabjee and D.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A LIBRARY OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

A WRITER in the *Bombay Samachar* advocates the necessity of having a library of oriental literature past and present. He says that the institution should be the means of bringing together many prints and manuscripts of rare excellence, which are at present lying in comparative obscurity in ancient monasteries or in the possession of Princes and pundits. There are a number of libraries containing ancient Sanskrit books in Tanjore, Bikaneer, and Cambay, the King of Tanjore alone having a collection of more than 3,000 Sanskrit manuscripts. The well-to-do natives are asked to come forward with large subscriptions, and it is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction may see his way to giving a suitable donation in behalf of the object which would materially aid the cause of education.

THE GAUGE FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Jame Jamshed*:—The Supreme Government have at last learnt to recognize the importance of constructing the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on the broad gauge, and it is, therefore, desirable that they should send a protest to the Secretary of State, setting forth the inconveniences which Government themselves now begin to feel from the narrow gauge system. It was the obstinacy of the majority of the India Council that carried the day in favour of having the Rajputana line on the narrow gauge, which has hampered us to an extent the free development of trade, besides greatly inconveniencing the movements of troops. It is to be hoped that Government will call upon capitalists in India who would willingly come forward to buy up this railway, and construct it on the broad gauge.

PROPOSED MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

It is contemplated to form a Medical Association in Bombay under the presidency of Dr. Lisboa. About fifty medical practitioners have promised to join the Society, the object is to foster a genuine comradiality among the members of the fraternity, and to advance their common interests.—*Jame Jamshed.*

"WANTED—A HUSBAND FOR A WIDOW."

UNDER the above heading, the *Gujerati* announces in one of its editorial notes that a high-class Brahmin widow, who has just entered upon her nineteenth year, wishes to find a suitable mate. She knows Gujerati well, and also a little English. The intending husband must be a graduate, well-educated, virtuous, and between twenty and thirty. Candidates are assured that their communications will be held strictly confidential, and will be opened only by the widow.

"LIKE A CRAB, IT CAN GO BACKWARDS."

THE *Times*, of November 14, in a curiously illtempered and illogical leader, laid it down as an axiom that "Men of sense make up their minds on these subjects (*i.e.*, religious doubts) at an early age, and it is only rather poor and narrow-brained persons who are troubled at thirty with any questions about the form of religion they have lived under." It has probably occurred to many persons that the selection of the age of thirty was singularly unfortunate, and though *prima facie*, intended as "a nasty one" for Lord Ripon, it was indirectly a rather severe commentary on the doings of Dr. Martin Luther, who certainly did trouble himself considerably "on these subjects" from thirty to thirty-seven, and hadn't quite done with them at forty. The names of Gavazzi, Blanco, White, and some others will recall themselves to the memory of those who see that "Sauce for the Goose," &c.

In another article on Friday, the *Times*, which has been having quite a little religious dissipation, says:—

"To this day the French workman talks of Protestantism with the same airy ignorance as his forefathers. There is something English or German in it to his eyes, and he is not far from believing that a Protestant cannot be a good Frenchman."

Now, substitute "English *Times* Leader-writer" for "French workman," and "Roman Catholicism" for "Protestantism;" substitute also "foreign" for "English or German," and "Roman Catholic and Englishman" for "Protestant and Frenchman" *et fabula narratur de Times*. The paragraph amended would read thus:—

"To this day the English *Times* Leader-writer talks of Roman Catholicism with the same airy ignorance as his forefathers. There is something foreign in it to his eyes, and he is not far from believing that a Roman Catholic cannot be a good Englishman."

The superior intelligence that directs the ready pens of the Leader-writers is evidently behind the *Times*.—*Punch.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

CAN A SUIT LIE ON A SMALL CAUSE COURT DECREE?

MERWANJEE NOWROJEE *vs.* ASHABAI, WIDOW.

THIS was a reference made for the opinion of the High Court by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, at the request of the defendant's attorney, on the point whether, before the 1st July, 1882, a judgment creditor in the Small Cause Court had the right to sue in that court on its own judgment. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaikshunker, and Dinshah, for the defendant.

The facts of the case appear to be these. Merwanjee Nowrojee, on the 11th December, 1876, obtained against Hajee Adam Hajee Ismail, in the court of the late First Judge of the Small Cause Court, a decree for Rs. 909-13-9, payable within eight days. The defendant died without having satisfied the decree or any part thereof. On the 14th February, 1883, the plaintiff instituted the present suit against the defendant as the widow and heir and legal representative of the deceased judgment debtor, for the purpose of recovering from her the amount of the decree. The suit came on before Mr. Hart on the 12th March, 1883, when the only point raised by the defendant's attorney was that of jurisdiction. He contended that no suit was maintainable in the Small Cause Court on a judgment of the court. The suit was instituted after the 1st July, 1882, on which day came into force the Presidency Small Cause Court Act XV. of 1882. Section 94 of that Act provides that no suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court; but section I, para 2, Mr. Hart said, provides that nothing contained in the Act shall affect the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before the 1st July, 1882. If therefore before the coming into operation of Act XV. of 1882 a judgment creditor had the right to sue in the Small Cause Court on a decree of that court passed before 1st July, 1882, that right, Mr. Hart was of opinion, would not be taken away by Act XV. of 1882, and section 94 would operate only to prevent the institution of a suit on a decree passed after 1st July, 1882; and consequently the present suit would not be barred, the decree on which it was based having been passed before the 1st July, 1882. The defendant's attorney, however, contended that no suit ever had lain in the court on a judgment of the court; and this was accordingly the only point for his honour's determination in the present case. His honour could find no reported case exactly in point, but the invariable practice of the court, since its constitution more than thirty years ago had been to allow such suits as the present to be instituted. The precise point now in question had never been determined, namely, whether before the coming into operation of Act XV. of 1882 an action lay on its own decree in the Presidency Small Cause Court. Being of opinion that the burden of showing that this inevitable result of legislation had been taken away by necessary implication under the provisions of Act IX. of 1850, lay on the defendant, who alleged it, his honour entered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the claim and certified his professional case, Rs. 34. At the request of the defendant's attorney, however, that verdict was entered subject to the opinion of the High Court on the question whether, before the 1st July 1882, a judgment creditor had the right to sue in the court on its own judgment. If that question, Mr. Hart remarked, be answered in the affirmative, the verdict given by him must stand; but if in the negative, it must be reversed and the action dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with costs of the defendant's attorney.

Mr. Justice Latham, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that the Madras Small Cause Court Act more closely followed the English County Courts Act than the Civil Bill Act. The Irish decisions were really based on the ground that they disapproved of English cases. There was a conflict of opinion between the English and Irish courts. Their lordships thought the greater respect should be given to the English courts. Indian Law Reports, 5 Calcutta, over-ruled the case cited in Thompson's Limitation Act in effect. The practice of this court had been to admit suits on Small Cause Court decrees. The case reported in 6 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 7, showed that Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, doubted the validity of the practice. Mr. Justice Green stated that cases there were not to be of sound principle on which that practice was based. Their lordships agreed with the Chief Justice's opinion in 6 Bombay High Court reports. The question put by Mr. Hart was therefore answered in the negative. The defendant was to have his costs of reference and of this court.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE *Times* publishes the following in a communication on the merits of the proposal for an up and down line. The *Times* says editorially, refering to the letter:—"Our correspondent, whose authority on engineering is one of the highest in the country, pronounces against the scheme of a second canal, on the ground that it would be much cheaper and simpler to widen and deepen that which exists. The difficulties which now beset large ships passing through the Canal would not be removed unless the section of that Canal were nearly doubled and the second canal were made equal to it. But this could not be done for the eight millions which our Government proposed to lend to M. de Lesseps, whereas it would be possible for that sum to enlarge the Canal, so that its channel should be 80 yards wide and 10 yards deep. Our correspondent adduces further arguments to show that the incidental expenses connected with the administration and maintenance of a second canal would swallow up large sums; and he concludes by asking why if the existing water-way can be made fully adequate for eight millions, ten millions, at least should be spent to secure an uncertain advantage. We give these arguments without expressing an opinion on them, for there are two sides even to engineering questions, and the expediency of cutting a second canal may have to be determined ultimately by other considerations than that of expense. It may appear, for instance, that our free communications with the East may be much better secured by not being left to depend on a single canal, however well adapted for shipping. The possibilities of obstruction in the canal will always have to be reckoned with, and it must be the object of our Government to try and reduce those possibilities to a *minimum*." The following is the letter:—

"The question of the Suez Canal is doubtless occupying many minds, and the results of M. de Lesseps's conference with the shipowners of Great Britain will be anxiously looked for. At this juncture, when it is evident from the tone of the letters and telegrams which from time to time have appeared in the papers, that many matters in connexion with this subject are either not generally understood, or are very imperfectly realized, and attempt to set forth some of its practical aspects may not be out of place. Let us then forget for the moment the political side of the question, the claims of Egypt, the buried negociations. Let us neglect the legal side, the charter of the present company, and its rights actual and potential. Having done this, certain practical issues will become more clear. England has made one great mistake with regard to the canal; it is most important that she should not repeat the performance.

Our shipowning interest naturally chafes under the high tonnage dues bringing in what—to non-shareholders—appear unreasonable dividends, but it is hardly necessary to point out that high though those dues certainly are, they are anything but prohibitive. Trade has by no means diminished in consequence of them, and in the very teeth of the tax a large proportion of English steamers have been, and are being, built for the canal route. But shipowners have other great and real causes of complaint in the increasing uncertainty of the canal traffic, the vexatious delays and the pilot grievance. It is, perhaps, significant that till the canal proved incapable of conveying a ship from sea to sea within a reasonable time, till it became a matter of pure luck whether a great steamer would make the passage in 18 or 60 hours, very little was heard about the tonnage dues. If the canal were a hundred yards wide, would the burden be more severely felt, and is not much of the grievance due to the feeling—always annoying—that, we are paying a high price for an indifferent commodity? The inadequacy of the canal is a great and a growing evil, but it is due mainly to the increasing disproportion between the section of the water-way and that of the ships which use it, and not to the mere number of vessels alone. The old English rule of thumb for barge canals was that the immersed section of the barge should bear to the section of the canal, the *maximum* ratio of 1 to 7, but to apply this rule to the Suez Canal no ship having more than 600ft. of midship section ought to navigate it. But vessels having 1,000ft. of section now frequently make the passage, the inevitable result is difficulty in steering and clearly a long ship with 45ft. beam in a channel of 72ft. (nominal) breadth has little room for eccentricities. But this is not all. At about two knots—the *maximum* in the present canal—the steering power of most steamers is greatly reduced. They may, of course, make up the deficiency by providing themselves with supplementary rudders—some lines actually do so—but this provision gives them no guarantee whatever against detention of two or three days on account of the bad steering of any inferior vessel which happens to be ahead. The want of sectional area in the present canal thus makes a ship steer badly for want of water, entails a low rate of speed for the same reason, which is again unfavourable to steerage, and finally ensures her grounding, if from any cause she gets slightly off her course. There is thus a geometrical progression of disadvantages. Stress has been laid on this point, because it has sometimes been assumed that if only a second canal were constructed, and an up and down line of traffic established, all would—from a navigation point of view—go smoothly. The "up and down line" has a talking sound in the ears of persons accustomed to railway travelling, but the question cannot be thus airily disposed of. Unless the section of the present canal were nearly doubled, and the second canal were made equal to it, no real relief from the present evils would be attained. Moreover, the widening of the present canal would have to begin at the same time at the construction of the new one. Ships do not now pass each other in passing at the *gares* nor do they follow the unfortunate example of the Iron Duke, and ram one another from behind. They simply take the ground because there is not nearly enough water for them, and on the whole it is wonderful that any large vessel ever makes the passage without misadventure.

Of the pilot grievance little need be said. It would soon disappear were an English pilot-in-chief appointed superintendent of navigation. Meanwhile it is most natural that the able captains of our men of war and merchant steamers should fail to realize the necessity for the guidance of a foreigner—often not even a long-term pilot—in keeping their vessels between two lines of obvious buoys at short intervals. The transports which carried the Egyptian expedition to Ismailia in August last year managed remarkably well without pilots.

The weakness of the scheme for cutting a second canal, without at the same time broadening the existing channel, was clearly seen by M. de Rouville, Chef du Transit, and M. Dangats, one of the engineers of the company. The former is said to have stated at the important meeting of the Works Commission, held in Paris a year ago, that "even if there were two canals, vessels would still ground in both, and "the delays from this cause, which are those which principally affect the navigation, would still subsist." He further urged that the expenses of maintenance and administration would be much greater than at present. The English shipowners, however, seem to have decided that a second canal must be cut, and M. de Lesseps, foreseeing a loan at a low rate of interest, naturally proved acquiescent. There can be little doubt, however, that MM. de Rouville and Dangats were perfectly right in their view that the section of the second canal would be of no real use unless double the existing section were given to it, and with the further condition that a corresponding increase of the present waterway were taken in hand at the same time. But this would cost far more than the eight millions which it was proposed to lend to M. de Lesseps, while the existing administration charges would be nearly doubled and the maintenance likely more than doubled. It seems, therefore, that if anything is to be done under the auspices of the present company it should take the form of a real enlargement of the existing canal. The latter should receive a deep channel not less than 80 yards wide and 10 deep and the existing curves should be smoothed. This, with proper organization, should be carried out for eight millions, since the economical advantages of working from a water base and avoiding land transport in a desert are sufficiently obvious. Navigation in both directions could be carried on with perfect safety. Steering would be immensely improved. When not passing each other, ships, instead of keeping their own sides, would nevertheless feel the benefits of the broad waterway. Speed could be increased with additional advantage to steering. Relief to traffic would be given almost immediately, and when completed this broad canal would suffice for the needs of many years to come. *Gares* could be nearly all abolished. Telegraph stations at long intervals would alone be required. Ships could navigate continuously from end to end, subject to the usual restrictions of river navigation.

Of the alternative schemes, two—the fresh water canal from Alexandria and the Jordan Valley route —may probably be dismissed at once. Neither are beyond the sphere of practical engineering; both are commercially impossible. There remains the project, apparently popular in England, of a second canal, parallel to the existing one, constructed with English capital, to compete with the Suez Company's waterway. And here, setting aside all questions of chartered monopoly, and assuming that the existing shares could have been raised and that the late Government would have bought them at it, it has been thought possible that a competing line could be may by any group of capitalists who could raise sufficient money, it is desirable to point out some obvious engineering difficulties. In the first place, the cost will be very great—vastly in excess of the eight millions which would convert the present canal into a broad and deep river. Even if the old company have no monopoly of water transit across the Isthmus, can the new one use the Great and Little Bitter Lakes and Lake Timsah? For the reasons given above, the section of the new canal must be nearly double that of the old one and, if these great natural basins cannot be made use of, the excavation will be three times as great as before, while there will certainly be no forced labour. And can the present company be expected or forced to convey and deliver man, food, water, and plant to 50 points along their banks for the use of their rivals? In any case the new company must make two entirely new ports of entry, which alone will swallow a vast sum. For six years M. de Lesseps will continue to enjoy his monopoly and with a rival in view will retain his *maximum* tonnage dues, which the shipowners, unable to reconstruct their fleets and knowing the great danger of allowing the India and China trade to pass into other hands even for a time, will be obliged to pay. At the end of this time competition will commence and the rivals will bid against each other for the traffic of the world. The public will be temporarily the gainers, as they have been in certain periods of railway rivalry. But the competition must soon end, and the companies will coalesce, or the one will buy out the other. If the shipowning shareholders come out triumphant and command a great majority in the joint directorate they will be able to recover money out of their waistcoat pockets as shareholders and put it into their coat pockets as shipowners. Will they win much by the transaction? If the non-shipowning interest wields the power, the advocates of reduced dues may be outvoted; and shareholders, whether of English or French nationality do not differ greatly in their views as to dividends, nor are the public interests commonly paramount in their consciences.

No adequate waterway exists, which can be made fully adequate for eight millions; why should an additional ten millions at least be spent to secure uncertain ultimate advantage? If, as M. de Lesseps professes, he is anxious to meet the wishes of his principal customers, surely the Suez question admits of some more scientific solution than this.

The present difficulties point in one more of which we have heard something in connexion with the water-supply of London. Great public interests are not best served by the uncontrolled action of private companies. Great international interests meet an even worse fate. But, that such interests will suffer together the fault of M. de Lesseps or of the French nation."

BENGAL.

A SILLY CANARD.—The following is a story that is at present going the round of the bazaars, as told by a native. "Things are very bad here now. The sahibs have put the Lord Sahib out of caste and will not eat with him. When the Lord Sahib discovered this he was much grieved, and sent for the Maharani's son, hoping that he would be able to put him into caste again. But when the Rajkumar came down and found that he had been brought into communication with an outcasted man, he was greatly enraged, and went off to Mureet in anger and rage."—*Englishman.*

AN EXHIBITION DINNER.—On Wednesday evening the delegates of the various Indian provinces gave a dinner to colonel Trevor, Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. Covers were laid for forty guests, and the dinner was in Bonsard's best style. The Bohemian Orchestra played during the dinner. Amongst the guests were Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Trevor, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Growse, Dr. Watt, Mr. Grant, Mr. Griffith, Colonel and Mrs. Colegan, Major Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Manson, and Mr. M. H. Jackson. The dinner was a most pleasant gathering.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE BREMNER CASE.—At the hearing of this case on Friday, Mr. Grant handed His Worship whether he would dispose of the several charges against the accused himself, or send them up to the High Court. The Magistrate said that if he found a *prima facie* case in any of the charges he would send the accused up to the High Court for trial. Mr. Grant said that according to the provisons of the Code the accused could be sent up on three charges only. Mr. Champion said that he would like the Bangalore agents to be one of these instead of the one heard to-day; it was a much stronger one. Mr. Grant said that he thought the accused should be tried only on the charge upon which he was arrested after which he would be sent back to the place where he was arraigned. His Worship remarked that the accused was put up before him by the police on certain charges, and as the accused was before him he would try him on all these charges.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

CLAIM TO AN ESTATE.—Telegraphic intelligence has been received from England that the claim to the Birwa-Mehnon estate in Oudh has been decreed to a claimant by name Nehal Ram—thus finally ousting the family of the Rajah of Bhinga, and consequently those of the Rajah's kinsmen who disputed the possession. This turn in the tide of affairs has, at any rate, deprived the abovementioned estate of so very excellent a landlord as the Rajah of Bhinga is known to be.—*Lucknow Express.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—On Wednesday last, the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, and the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Gujranwala, and Ferozepore, met in Lahore and discussed Local Self-government with Mr. Mackworth Young, Secretary to the Punjab Government. Rules for the formation of Local and District Boards, in the Lahore division, will be published shortly; and Lahore will then make the third division in this Province for which the rules have been formulated —the other two being Jullundur and Umritsur.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE POSITION OF PLEADERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. JUSTICE WEST said:—The demands of the pleaders (a) in the present case are that all Courts subordinate to the High Court shall be instructed to admit them to practice without any licence for the particular Court or district, and that the rule providing for the issue of a licence when necessary may be revoked as virtually superseded. The purpose of the application is partly to obtain unconditioned access to the Courts of the Mofussil, but chiefly to gain a recognition of the right of all pleaders or vakils of the High Court to practise in the Court of Small Causes of the presidency town. That is, a Court subordinate to the High Court and subject to its superintendence (Act XV. of 1882, section 6, Letters Patent of 1865, para. 15.) The practitioners who now have audience (a) enjoy that right through their connection with the High Court, and the High Court it is contended may give to all its pleaders the privilege now enjoyed by but a few of them. There can be no serious question as to the reasonableness of the claim so put up by the pleaders, if it is within our legal competence to accede to it. The pleaders who during the last two or three years have been excluded from the Bombay Court of Small Causes are presumably in no more incompetent than those who had previously obtained a footing there which has not been disturbed. The standard of qualification which entitles a gentleman to appear and plead in the High Court must be esteemed sufficiently high to ensure a professional competence for the work of the Small Causes Court. It was urged by Mr. Jardine that the attorneys of this court are more likely than pleaders to be conversant with the law applicable to commercial cases; but commercial cases are by no means the only ones tried in the Small Causes Court. The pleaders have to pass an examination in the corresponding subjects, and no doubt receive very effective instruction with a view to the classes of the University; but if in fact they are inefficient in any particular class of these their rivals will be preferred to them by the suitors engaged in that kind of litigation. Whether the competitors be pleaders or attorneys, examination and certificates attest only a general educational proficiency which does not at all supersede the discretion of individuals in choosing their professional representatives and advisers. As to the legal position of pleaders in the High Court there is at present no question. The matter is governed by the Letters Patent, para. 9, which give the Court authority to approve and admit advocates, vakils, and attorneys as para. 10 enables us to make rules for their qualification. Vakils are pleaders. An argument has been built on the use in some instances of the one term and in some of the other, but so far as the ideas the two words represent have been distinctly conceived, as all the sense of them is simply identical; and when as occasionally both have been used together that has been due to an attempt to meet the variations of language favoured by usage in different provinces and courts. The Letters Patent call the same person a vakil whom the rules of this court provide for as a pleader; nothing can really be established on a supposed difference in the extension of the two designations. We may approve and enact a pleader's practice, and no more than we can give to them in any other court must depend on other provisions and privileges than those contained in the paragraphs I have referred to. These, in fact, serve only to emphasize the proposition that the constitution of the court is something quite distinct from the dire ction and superintendence of practice and procedure. In the Mofussil Courts Bombay Regulation II. of 1827 in sections 47 and 48 provides that pleaders (vakils) may be authorized to practise on receiving a certificate or license issued by the Sadar Court. The authority of the Sadar Court in this as in other respects was preserved to the High Court by the Statutes 24 and 25 Vic. c. 104, section 9. In the exercise of the authority we have maintained the rules which have done so much to raise the professional status of the native bar. The "Legal Practitioner's Acts" of 1875 and 1879, have not in any way affected authority or its exercise. They have not been introduced into the presidency of Bombay, nor could the later one, Act XVIII. of 1879 be introduced wholly or partially without attendant difficulties and evils which would perhaps outweigh the advantage that could thus be gained. The legislation under which we act contemplates the issue of a license or sanad for the particular district court in which or under which its bearer is to practise; we have no authority to dispense with its provisions unless the power has been conferred by some subsequent Act either expressly or by clear implication. An argument in favour of the pleaders' right of audience in every subordinate court has been drawn from sections 36 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Section 36 says "any appearance or act in a court a party may be replaced by "a pleader duly appointed" and section 2 says "pleader means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in court and includes an advocate, a vakil, or an attorney of a High Court." Hence it is urged every vakil is a pleader entitled as such to act for any party wherever the Code of Civil Procedure is in operation. But if the true sense is this then also every advocate of the High Court is a pleader entitled not only to plead, but to act for his client under the Code except where this may be controlled by a more specific rule. Every one is not a pleader duly qualified who is entitled to appear, the vakil where and as his qualification entitles him, the advocate where and as his qualification gives him the right, and the attorney where and as he too may be qualified. For pleader in section 36 we substitute the definition "person entitled to appear and plead" it is obvious that the question of title is not settled or meant to be settled by the use of a phrase. The purpose of the definition was not to reconstitute the profession of the law but to abridge the language of the Code elsewhere by making one word answer for several which must otherwise have been used: the advocate is not named or the attorney by the word pleader embracing both, nor does a pleader become by merely bearing that name "a person entitled to appear and plead in Court" without regard to the rules governing his right of audience there. These remain what they were. The recasting in 1878 of our rules relating to the admission and practice of pleaders was made no doubt without particular advertence to the sections of the Code that have in this case been relied on; but had these sections wrought a change in the law that would probably not have escaped attention. The supposed change has not been made; the notion that it has rests on a fallacy of false conversion that every "pleader" is necessarily entitled to audience because every one "entitled to appear" is a pleader for the purposes of the Code even though differently named for other purposes. The right contended for by the pleaders does not therefore subsist as regards the Mofussil Courts, nor are we at liberety to divest ourselves of an authority for making rules on the subject which has been committed to us not to be used or laid aside at our pleasure or discretion but to be exercised always and whenever the occasion arises in furtherance of a beneficial administration of the law. As to the Presidency Court of Small Causes the position of the legal practitioners there was discussed at length in the leading case by the Chief Justice and Judges of this Court to the Chief Judge in February, 1881. The matter had not then been forensically argued, but now that it has been, I see no reason for doubting the correctness of the views expressed in our letter. The attorneys of the Recorder's Court and of the Supreme Court seem to have practised in the Court of Request and afterwards in the Court of Small Causes by a right or a privilege as attorneys of the highest Court in the Presidency equivalent to that enjoyed by attorneys of the Royal Courts at Westminster in inferior Courts in England. This right was so strongly maintained in England that even in the case of an inferior Court newly created the King's Bench two centuries ago on the complaint of an attorney compelled the Court to give him audience (ex-p. Hastings 1, Siderfine 410). The subject was afterwards taken in hand by the Legislature and the statute 6 George II. cap. 21, sec. 2, while it provided for the admission of an attorney of any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster to practice in any inferior Court imposed the condition that "he be in all other respects capable and qualified to be admitted an attorney according to the usage and custom of such inferior court." A similar provision for solicitors of the Court of Chancery had been made by Statute 6 George II., chapter 23, section 21. Thus we find the usage of the court combined with the ordinary admission to give a title to practice to attorneys. The two were united in the case of the Court of Small Causes, itself an emanation from the Recorder's Court and the Supreme Court of Bombay. From this, as the inferior Court itself was of very doubtful legality, no deduction of title could fairly be drawn; but the Court

NOTICES.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the report of the outgoing Committee, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, December 11, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1884:—MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant—For the election of Chairman. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th instant—For the election of Deputy Chairman.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. on each of these days.
By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 8, 1883.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1883, of Rs. 1 per share has been declared, and made payable on and after the 15th December, 1883; to shareholders whose names were on the Company's register on the 1st December, 1883.
Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for Dividend, and those residing in the Mofussil are desired to send their share certificates to some constituted Agent in Bombay to collect their Dividend for them.
By order,
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolucka Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.
A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.
M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be nineteen large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.
JEEVANJEE AND CO.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

Ladies'	Kid and Cloth Shoes and Boots	per pair.	Rs. 3 to 6	
„	White Kid Gloves	„	„ 1	
„	Black and colored silk Gloves	„	„ 1	
Gent's	White Kid Gloves	„	„ 2	
„	Black felt Hats	each	„ 6-to 7-8	
„	Dress Hats	„	10 to 12	
„	Arguey Braces	per pair	„ 2 and 3	
„	Boots and Shoes	„	„ 6 to 10	
„	Fancy Neckties	each	„ 1 & 1-8	
„	Tweed Suits	„	„ 10 to 15	
„	Cashmere Suits	„	„ 15 to 25	
„	Superior broadcloth dress Suits	„	„ 30 to 80	
„	Good white and colored Shirts	„	„ 36	

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, on behalf of the Naval Commander-in-Chief up to noon on the 20th December, 1883, for the PURCHASE of H.M.S. LONDON.
2. The Vessel is a Wooden line of battle ship, unfit for further service at Sea; length 215 feet, breadth 50 feet, tons 4,375, and is now lying at moorings off Zanzibar. She will be sold, exclusive of her Condensing Boilers, Tools, and Machinery; but the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
3. The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money, and to complete the sale and take possession at Zanzibar about the end of January, 1884, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.
N. B.—The "London" has only her lower masts in, and her machinery and screw have been removed.

NOTICE.

CALLING TENDERS for the SALE of H. M.'s ship LONDON, it is NOTIFIED that H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR will allow the vessel to be BROKEN UP on the BEACH away from the Town, FREE OF CHARGE if arrangements are made with the owners; town frontage is alone prohibited.
J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, December, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for PAINTING and DECORATING the IRON ROOFS of the New Bombay Terminus.
Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after Monday, the 17th instant, whence also forms of tender may be obtained.
Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for painting and decorating iron roofs of the new Bombay Terminus" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on SATURDAY, the 5th January next.
No notice will be taken of any tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that VISHWANATH VINAYAK PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the property hereinbelow described. ALL PERSONS having any claim into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate in Ganeshwady in the Bhuleshwar Ward, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31 and by the Collector under No. 1049, and bearing new Survey No. 1562, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Govind Vinayak Patel, on or towards the west by the property of Trimbak Keshar Vaidya, on or towards the south and north by the estate belonging to the New Piece-goods Bazar Co., Ld.—Dated this 10th day of December 1883.
THAKURDAS & DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.

THE AGENT and MANAGER of the MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY is perpared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 600 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Royapuram Railway station, Madras, in accordance with the terms of the specification which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.
All Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1884.
The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
The Agent and Manager deserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royauram Terminus, Madras, 30th November, 1883.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic: for fever lshness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. B. S. Maden & Co., Bombay, General Agents or India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than three days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FINE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT.

Deidsheimer	Rs. 17	reduced to Rs. 13	per doz. quarts.
Hochheimer	19	„ 15	„
Liebfraumilch	22	„ 17	„
Rudesheimer	26-12	„ 20	„
Marcobrunner	30	„ 22	„
Sparkling Hock	30	„ 15	„
Sparkling Moselle	30	„ 15	„
Claret, Clos du Changrenon		10	„
Scotch Whisky, "Clan Blend"		17	„

Samples can be had on application to the Godown-keeper
C. MACDONALD & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF ENGLISH COAL.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder at 3 p.m., by order o Messrs. Bhowanjee Shunker & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas,
50 tons steam coal.
25 per cent. require at the time of sale.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO
Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
O. C. C. J.
Suit No. 82 of 1882.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, in the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1883, at 2 p.m., by direction of J. Flynn, Esq., receiver to the estate of the late Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased—richly embroidered cashmere shawls, coats, caps, necktie, and silk caps, all contained in six cases marked in triangle TA WG, Bombay.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become the possessors of recherche specimens of cashmere work should avail themselves of this opportunity.
Also by order of the concerned to be sold (without reserve) to close account—
Few bales of meltons and few bales of flannels, and 12 shawls.
Also by order of Mr. Sobharam Shewshan, on account and risk of Mahamedbux Khodabux, 10 pairs shawls.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
R GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

LECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	„	750
Do.	6 are lights 2,000	Candles, each.	„	200
Do.	8 do. 500	do.	„	1,200
Do	20 do. 500	do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonials the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.	General Mallaby.
Major Fergusson.	Surgeon Major Bonstead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE FUNDS OF THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
AMOUNT TO UPWARDS OF
SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING,
AND ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Mortgages	£1,299,755 11 8
Loans on Policies within their value	301,422 12 9
House Property	179,519 15 10
Government Securities	419,887 13 3
Stocks and Debentures	136,448 4 4
Feu-duties	17,434 15 10
Reversions	27,969 8 9
Life rents purchased	1,122 2 11
Loans upon Personal Security	78,903 3 5
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	255,854 8 0
nterest due and accrued	52,469 4 4
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	307,997 2 9
	£6,078,784 3 1

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK ON WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts unless. B. S. Maden & Co., Bombay General Agents.

BOWACK & CO.,
MAZAGON IRON WORKS
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c.,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application.
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.
All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., AGENTS.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of an Experienced European Boot-Cutt.
We guarantee fit and style combined with the best-quality English and French Leather only.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0	Patent Calf the best Workmanship.	Rs. 15 8	Rs. 17
Patent Oxford Dress Shoes	„ 13 0	„ 14 0	Spur Boxes Extra	„ 3	„ „
Patent Evening Pumps Shoes	„ 12 0	„ 13 0	French Calf Button Boots English-made	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
French Calf Lace Walking Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8	French Patent with Toe Caps	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
Best Strong Make Grain Hide	„ 23 8	„ 26 0	Brown Leather Shooting Boots strongly made	„ 20 0	„ 22
French Calf Military Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8			

Elcho, Regulation, Brown, and Black Riding Boots, Wellington Boots and every description of boots and shoes made to order.
New Arrival of Brown Leather, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, cemented by special solution for tropica climates.
N. B.—Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a pattern Boot or the Outline of Foot on a piec of paper as a guide for size.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ELLWOOD
HELMETS & AIR-CHAMBER HATS.

THE attention of the public is specially directed to Section E of the British Exhibits, where are displayed a variety of Helmets, Hats, and other head dresses suitable for the tropics (including several novelties), the majority manufactured on the well-known Air-chamber principle, universally recognised as the only system by which the head can be effectually protected from the rays of the sun, and introduced many years ago by
J. ELLWOOD & SONS.
ELLWOOD'S Hats and Helmets can be obtained from all respectable outfitters throughout India Ceylon, and all tropical countries and
WHOLESALE OF J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON,
THE SOLE INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,
OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.
The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minut hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass nside to protect the work.
The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glas on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.
All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.
They are in stock—

In white metal cases	Rs. 70
„ Sterling silver cases	„ 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.
But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, FORT,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bombay, they have JUST RECEIVED from Europe, a large Assortment of ALBUMS, FANCY CABINETS, REVOLVING ALBUMS, large and small, "in Olivewood"; also some very elegant MORA STANDERS CHRYSTOLEUM GLASS of various sizes.
STUDIO open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRCAT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.
FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
COURT & CO., 21A., Esplanade-road, Bombay.

Cards, if posted by the Mail-Steamer leaving Bombay on the 7th December, are due to reach Europe on 'Xmas Day and before the New Year's Day.
If Cash is not sent with Order, the Goods will be forwarded by Value Payable Parcel Post.
A great variety of 'Xmas and New Year Cards in every style and design, at from (one anna each) Re. 1-8 per dozen to Rs. 8 per dozen.

MECHANICAL ACTION CARDS,
EACH CARD IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE.

6.	A very handsome card, with view on front and fancy gold border. A great surprise awaits the recipient on opening same, as seven little Sprites are found sitting at a table, with plates and viands before them, and being waited upon by a kind-looking lady	each	1 8
7.	A real Sleigh, with people riding, and four dogs harnessed to same—a grand novelty	each	1 8
8.	The Bird Cage. This pattern, on the exterior, is similar to the above, but on opening same a sweet little bird in a gilt cage appears	each	2
13.	The Aquarium; a gold tank, containing fish, corals, and shells, with imitation glass sides, resting on an elaborate gold and floral stand	each	2 4
14.	A golden Swan-shaped Boat, filled with flowers, and with Cupid at the helm	each	2 4

SATIN FRINGED CARDS.

17.	Babies in Winter Costumes	each	1 4
18.	Winter Scene, with Ornamental Border and Back (price 'Xmas Card)	each	2 0

HAND-PAINTED 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
On White and Tinted Card-board with Gilt or Silver edges, and suitable greetings, exquisitely finished, each card packed in Pink Wool and in a separate Card-board Box.

19.	Flowers and Leaves, designs size 5½ in. by 3¾ in	each	2 0
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24.	Flowers and Leaves on dark ground, size 6½ by 4½ in., designs	each	5 0
25.	Flowers and Leaves on silk, banneret form, with silk fringe, size 7 in. by 5 in., designs	each	6 0
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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
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